

NUMBER   1   OF   1  

## **AUTHOR QUERIES**

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ARTICLE   RETINA214-0375  

QUERIES FOR AUTHORS   Stalmans and Duker  

**THIS QUERY FORM MUST BE RETURNED WITH ALL PROOFS FOR CORRECTIONS**

AU2) Please confirm the conflicts of interest statement.

AU1) Please check the edits made to the sentence “The size of the macular hole should. . .”

# Reply

## To the Editor:

We have read with great interest the letter from Vito Primavera and Giuseppe Querques and would like to thank the authors for their interest in our recent *Retina* article.<sup>1</sup> In macular holes with vitreomacular traction, not infrequently, an operculum of retinal tissue attached to the edge of the macular hole is visible on one or more optical coherence tomography scans through the macula. Most frequently, such operculum is elevated at its free end, pointing toward the vitreous cavity (Figure 1). In rare cases, such as in the optical

coherence tomography image presented here, the operculum is aligned parallel to the retinal pigment epithelium (Figure in the authors' submission).

Our recommendations for classifying the size of the hole in such cases with an adherent operculum are no different. The size of the macular hole should be measured at the "mid retina," hence to neglect the presence of the operculum itself. In Figure 1, a red line was drawn where we recommend the measurement be performed. In the figure submitted in the letter to the Editor, Figure 1A would be the correct measurement, making this macular hole not eligible for ocriplasmin treatment based on an aperture  $>400\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ . AU1

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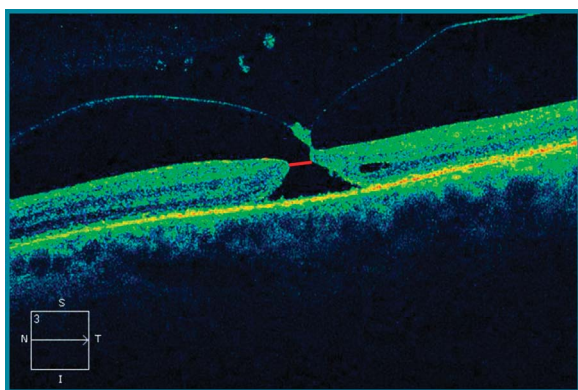
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## Reference

1. Stalmans P, Duker JS, Kaiser PK, et al. OCT-based interpretation of the vitreomacular interface and indications for pharmacologic vitreolysis. *Retina* 2013;33:2003–2011.

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**Fig. 1.** If multiple optical coherence tomography scans are available, the scan that shows the largest size of the macular hole should be used to perform the measurement (that presumably is the scan in the center of the macular hole). A line should be drawn parallel to the retinal pigment epithelium at the narrowest point of the macular hole. If an operculum is present, its presence should be ignored.